

CLAIMS

1. (amended) A method of conditioning an activated sludge in a membrane biological reactor comprising
 - (i) adding to the activated sludge an effective amount based on the amount of suspended solids in the bioreactor or measurement of the effectiveness of polymer dosage of at least one water soluble cationic polymer to form a mixture of water and coagulated and flocculated suspended solids; and
 - (ii) separating the coagulated and flocculated suspended solids from the water by filtering through an ultrafiltration or microfiltration membrane.
2. (original) The method of claim 1 wherein the water soluble cationic polymer has a molecular weight of about 10,000 to about 2,000,000.
3. (original) The method of claim 1 wherein the water soluble cationic polymer has a cationic charge of at least 70 mole percent.
4. (original) The method of claim 3 wherein the water soluble cationic polymer is a polymer of (meth)acrylamide and one or more cationic monomers selected from diallyldimethylammonium chloride, dimethylaminoethylacrylate methyl chloride quaternary salt, dimethylaminoethylmethacrylate methyl chloride quaternary salt and dimethylaminoethylacrylate benzyl chloride quaternary salt.
5. (original) The method of claim 3 wherein the water soluble cationic polymer is diallyldimethylammonium chloride/acrylamide copolymer.
6. (original) The method of claim 1 wherein the water soluble cationic polymer has a cationic charge of 100 mole percent.

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7. (original) The method of claim 6 wherein the water soluble cationic polymer is selected from the group consisting of *polydiallyldimethylammonium* chloride, polyethyleneimine, polyepiamine, polyepiamine crosslinked with ammonia or ethylenediamine, condensation polymer of ethylenedichloride and ammonia, condensation polymer of triethanolamine and tall oil fatty acid, poly(dimethylaminoethylmethacrylate sulfuric acid salt), poly(dimethylaminoethylacrylate methyl chloride quaternary salt).